

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
The President received notice of the resignation of Gov. Lillard of Nebraska several days ago. He will leave this with other vacancies open until Congress meets.

No intelligence has reached the Department of the Interior of the reported slaughter of troops by the Indians, or of the destruction of trains by the Mormons. Previous information, however, renders the latter report not improbable. The troops are considered perfectly safe, unless resisted in the mountain districts. The aggregate force consists of 1,500 men, with companies of flying artillery. It is fully provisioned for ten or eleven months. The direction of hostilities, whether hostile or passive, is confided to Col. Johnston, who commands, and whose presence is greatly valued by the Department. The Administration has no intention of sending forward reinforcements this Winter, unless some unexpected emergency arises. The cost of transportation and supplies is immense.

Letters were received a few days ago from an officer on Green River, where the force proposed to winter, as things are now planned, which seem to contradict the story that an attack had been made on the train.

No modification in the tariff will be recommended in the Treasury Report, because, though its working thus far shows the expediency of some changes, it has not been on trial long enough to show what specific changes are needed.

The Secretary will urge a curtailment of all unnecessary expenditures. He will submit his report early in the Session, unless future developments in the matter of the revenue suggest a further delay. The correspondence with New-York merchants is encouraging as to the prospect of a revival of the Spring business, upon which materially depends the aggregate revenue of the year.

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
The Lecompton correspondent of *The Republican* says that a majority of the Convention, headed by Calhoun, Moore and Henderson, propose to submit to the Constitution to the people in the following form, a Constitution with Slavery, and a Constitution without Slavery, the vote to be taken about the 15th of December, and every actual settler at that time to be allowed to vote.

The Lawrence correspondent of *The Democrat* says that the Constitutional Convention would probably adjourn on the 11th. A proposition for the submission of a Provisional Government was before the Convention. The Pro Slavery clause (heretofore published in *THE TRIBUNE*) is the only one which will be submitted to the people, so that no change is given to the Constitution. A rumor was current that Governor Leavenworth that Gov. Walker, in conjunction with Geo. N. Sanders, has purchased several hundred acres of land for the Leavenworth military reservation at a nominal figure.

THE GRANADA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
The steamer Granada, from New-York via Havana, is coming up the river. She brings over half a million in specie.
P. M.—It is rumored that the Granada is detained in Quarantine. She brings the California mails of the 30th ult.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Nov. 12—11 P. M.
The Cunard steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, has not yet been signaled. The weather is dark and calm, and the steamer's light could be seen at a great distance.

THE GRANITE BANK OF VOLUNTEERS.

DANIELSVILLE, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
The Granite Bank of Volunteers, Conn., has been enjoined by Judge Butler of the Superior Court, receiver appointed, on the application of the Bank Commissioners. We are informed by one of the Commissioners that the whole organization of the bank is about to be dissolved. The circulation of the bank is about \$25,000, and the nominal capital \$100,000. The Commissioners are pursuing the investigation.

THE RHODE ISLAND BANK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12, 1857.
The following is the statement of the Bank of Rhode Island, not including this city, to date:
Circulation \$1,745,000; Loans \$1,000,000; Deposits \$791,661; Specie \$100,000.

THE "HIGHLANDS" TRAGEDY.

TRENTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
The case of Donnelly, for the murder of Moon, is before the Supreme Court to-day. That part of a bill of exceptions alleging that the habeas corpus had been denied; that the Judge below had invaded the province of the Jury in arguing the facts against Donnelly, and in giving partial views of the evidence, was stricken out, and the counsel required to make a new assignment of errors. The argument will proceed to-morrow.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
Messrs. S. P. Dick & Co.'s tobacco factory in the city has been destroyed by fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance, principally in Eastern offices.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CULPEPPER, VA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
At about 4 o'clock this morning, two saw-mill offices and five stores in the village of Culpepper, Va., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

FIRE AT ATHENS, GA.

ATHENS, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
A cotton factory was destroyed by fire here on Tuesday night. Loss \$50,000; no insurance.

ANTI-WALKER MEETING.

MILFORDVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.
Last night a large democratic meeting was held here, Gov. Johnson presiding. Resolutions were passed approving of the Administration of President Buchanan, and urging the removal of Gov. Walker. The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens addressed the meeting.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP HOWARD.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
The ship Howard, from Boston for Liverpool, with cargo of cotton, oil, cake, tallow, &c., was wrecked on the rocks of the 3d of November and lost. She is valued here for \$142,000, as follows: Merchandise \$27,500; Boston \$21,000; American \$20,000; Crew \$17,000; Boylston \$17,000; National \$15,000; Captain \$8,500; Alliance \$10,000; Franklin \$10,000; N. E. Mutual \$7,000; and Neptune \$4,000. The total value of the vessel and cargo was about \$150,000.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.
The steam-boiler in the pumphouse of Walker and Oliver streets, exploded shortly after noon to-day. The story was occupied by Mr. Beers himself, and upper ones by Mr. Henry Walter, as a coffee and nut mill. The building is a complete wreck. No one was hurt, although two boys were in the building at the time of the explosion. The rest of the house was at danger. A portion of a wall crashed in the end of the building.

Business Notices.

Citizens and strangers are invited to notice the variety and excellence of stock offered at our counters, consisting of HATS, CARPETS, &c. The quality and style of our Fall and Winter Goods, manufactured by ourselves, have no equal, and possess the reputation of our sales. Our Cash Department presents every desirable article for street or traveling use.

Customers will find GLOVES, CRAYATS, HOSIERY, &c., all season made a specialty, and offered to customers at our own prices.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immediate display of FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS, FINE GLASS, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE, FANCY STATIONERY, and a thousand other articles. The fine assortment of goods.

IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE.
In now offered to our retail customers, FOR CASH, at an unprecedented reduction in price.

E. V. HUGHES & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome St.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.
The unprecedented magnitude of our business, the past fortnight, warrants us in saying that the bottom is not out. There is still plenty of money, and that there is a large number of QUIET PEOPLE.

IN NEW-YORK THAT IS IN BALLOONS.
And further, that, besides having, for a rainy day, they have also something to invest in balloons. W. J. F. DAILY & CO., No. 55 and 57 Broadway, bet. Bond and Beekman.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALFRED MUNKER & CO., No. 411 Broadway, between Canal and Grand Sts., in connection with the late successful business, have marked down their splendid stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing from 10 to 25 per cent for cash.

IN THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French Fancy Garments from 10 to 25 per cent. \$41 and \$12; Velvet and Gaiters from 10 to 25 per cent. FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTURING.
All work warranted—no extra charge—fixtures shortened or lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold. JAS. G. MURPHY, No. 119 and 121 Prince St., 34 Mullock street, Broadway.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.
If our gilt head, Gold and Silver, is worth anything, it is worth the proof of the pudding. Our gilt head, Gold and Silver, is worth anything, it is worth the proof of the pudding. Our gilt head, Gold and Silver, is worth anything, it is worth the proof of the pudding.

Our gilt head, Gold and Silver, is worth anything, it is worth the proof of the pudding. Our gilt head, Gold and Silver, is worth anything, it is worth the proof of the pudding. Our gilt head, Gold and Silver, is worth anything, it is worth the proof of the pudding.

There is no kind of merchandise. There is no kind of merchandise. There is no kind of merchandise. There is no kind of merchandise. There is no kind of merchandise.

What if money is tight and a great sacrifice made? It is surely better than to hold on to it, and see it go to the bottom. What if money is tight and a great sacrifice made? It is surely better than to hold on to it, and see it go to the bottom.

GREAT REDUCTION—RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOWERY, No. 43 Broadway, near Grand St., offer for sale, at a great reduction, a large stock of rich carpets, from 10 to 25 per cent for cash.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 Sewing Machine is now for sale at No. 43 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying for any other. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been awarded a Gold Medal by the State of New York.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATSON'S, No. 333 Broadway.—Pianos and Melodians at lower prices than ever before offered in the market. Pianos and Melodians at lower prices than ever before offered in the market. Pianos and Melodians at lower prices than ever before offered in the market.

COAL AT \$5.—Discharging, Leonard Mountain Coal, Egg and Stevedores, for furnaces, ranges and stoves. No. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry, and 552 East 14th St., N. Y., and foot of South 7th and South 10th, Williamsburg.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the household remedy of all nations, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Contusions, Eruptions, Tumors, Cancer, Rheumatism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident, disease, or malpractice. Warm compresses should precede its use.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

Our notices are taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The steamer St. Louis, with the California mails and \$1,000,000 in specie, left Havana for this port on the 10th inst. She will be due to-morrow.

The Arabia, with news from Europe more anxiously looked for than that received by any arrival for months, is now over-due, but had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press.

PLATT POTTER (Republican) of Schenectady is chosen a Justice of the Supreme Court by the 14th Judicial District of our State by a majority of 400 over A. C. Paige, the incumbent, who was supported by both the Democratic and American parties. As a very bitter personal warfare was waged upon Mr. Potter, and he had to withstand a coalition of two parties, his election gives us unalloyed gratification. He will prove an able and upright Judge.

It was erroneously stated in our last that Robert Parker had been elected Judge of the Supreme Court from the 14th Judicial District, because Delaware County had given him a large majority. William W. Campbell has doubtless a majority in the whole District.

R. A. LOVELAND (Republican) is the Senator elect from the 17th District (Warren, Essex and Clinton) by 210 majority. This is as we had supposed. The Senate is now settled, and stands—Republicans 15; Americans elected by Republican votes 2; Independent Republican (Stow) 1; Democratic (several of them elected by American votes) 14.

Telegraphic advices from Lecompton, Kansas, to a late date were received, via St. Louis, last evening. The (bogus) Constitutional Convention had adopted the stringent Slavery article given in full by our correspondent with only four dissenting votes. The Convention was expected to adjourn last Saturday. The Republican's correspondent presumes there will be submitted to the People a Constitution with and one without this article, so that the choice will be between them. The Democrat's correspondent thinks the Constitution will not be submitted at all, but that the Slavery clause alone will be, and that it will be voted on about December 20.

Will Congress force the People of Kansas to live under a Constitution which they had no voice in making? Why not let the Free-State and the

bogus Constitution be submitted together and allow the People to choose between them? Why should they decide if not they?

The Press, Col. Furney's paper, which is apt to be well informed as to what is meditated in and about the White House, has the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1857.
"It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will reaffirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the Government back to the true ground."

"The issue will be made in the next Congress whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating 'promises to pay.' There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankruptcy law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal process for liquidating insolvent banks all over the Union."

—We beg those who are constantly crowding our solvent City Banks to expand, and issue notes and complicate themselves with the weaker portion of the Country Banks, to look the above full in the face. It corresponds not only with our own advice, but with the necessities of the case. Mr. Buchanan is naturally expected to give some explanation to the Country and the World of the general collapse of Business, Currency and Credit during the first year of his Administration. Now it will not do for him to attribute this disaster to what we believe the true cause—namely, the overthrow of the Protective Policy by the Tariff of 1846—for that is to condemn his party's course and his own. There is no longer a "monster" National Bank on whose broad shoulders this load can be placed. It will hardly do to tell the People nakedly and simply that their own extravagance, madness and folly have involved them in this general catastrophe. One course only is open to him—that of laying the blame on the Banks, and demanding that they be punished accordingly. And what he demands, it will be hard for a strongly Democratic Congress to refuse. The forthcoming message, therefore, must embody a manifesto of hostility to Banks and Banking, and Congress may be expected to enact whatever the President in that message may recommend.

An immediate resumption of Specie Payments by our City Banks and those of Boston would be easy for them, but hard on the business community, just beginning to recover from the effects of the recent severe contraction. It will be hard also on our suffering laborers, for every thousand dollars that the Banks will be forced to contract will deprive so many more of work and bread. We hold, however, that the law of self-preservation requires the sound Banks to prepare for immediate resumption, taking along with them so many of the weaker as they can carry, and no more. They must not expose themselves to an official visitation from Marshal Rynders, commanding them to surrender their effects into the hands of a Federal receiver, for immediate liquidation.

We have for some time been assured that the Supreme Court stood ready, on a case to be made on purpose if necessary, to decide that any issue of Bank notes is prohibited by the Constitution, and that a bill to this effect from Judge Taney's tribunal will in due season be expected. After this, we do not quite understand what necessity there can be for "a bankrupt law for Banks"—they will be bankrupt enough and certain to be wound up, bankrupt law or no bankrupt law.

We do earnestly hope that Congress may speedily enact an efficient and comprehensive Bankrupt Law—one that will take the effects of an insolvent and pass them over to his creditors, and will at the same time release the debtor who gives up all to his creditors from further legal persecution. The moral obligation to pay is entirely beyond the reach of any Legislature or Congress; but it is perfectly competent for the law-making power to say how far legal coercion shall be carried, and where it shall finally stop. We have no wish to exempt Banks or other corporations from the scope of a bankrupt law, nor do we believe they should be singled out for exposure to its destructive operation. Nor do we approve the suggestion that a Bankrupt Law should be enacted applicable to merchants and traders alone. Let us have a law comprehensive in its provisions and general in its application, and then let it not be yielded to the first burst of miserly clamor, but upheld and perfected.

Our neighbors of Mexico have recently adopted a Constitution more democratic in its provisions, and more restrictive upon the powers of the central Government, and giving greater scope to the local authorities, than any form of government they have hitherto had. But it is one thing—as we ourselves occasionally find to be the case—to enact laws and ordinances, and quite another to carry them into effect. It is laid down by the critics that poets are born and not made; and the same doctrine seems no less true of Governments than of poets. In the last seventy or eighty years there have been abundance of new Governments set up on both sides of the Atlantic; but the only experiments of this sort which have had the least permanent success have been those of which the United States have been the center; and of our Governments, whether the State Governments or the Federal Government, it may be truly said that they have been born and not made. They have not been the product of doctrinaires and social philosophers, but the outgrowth of pre-existing institutions.

Mexico has tried repeatedly to build on our foundations and to profit by our models. All her Constitutions, at least those framed by the Liberals, have been shaped after ours; but all these Constitutions have either speedily been overthrown by the violence of insurrection or have been immediately set aside by those who had framed them as unfit to contend with the emergency. While the new Constitution, known as that of the 5th of February, was under deliberation, and up to the moment when it was to go into force, the Government remained a dictatorship based on the revolution or plan of Ayutla, which had brought the liberal party into power, though Comonfort alleges that, so far as mere discussion and deliberation goes, the Constituent Congress that framed it was allowed the largest liberty. On the 9th of October, after a good many delays, the first Constitutional Congress was installed, which no sooner was done than Comonfort felt himself obliged to demand extraordinary powers, and according to the last accounts the new Constitution, the laborious result of months of discussion, after having been in operation for less than a month, has been superseded by a new dictatorship.

The condition of things in Yucatan affords a curious illustration of the political and social complications in which Mexico is involved. In that province a double civil war exists. The Governor of the State belongs to the party hostile to the new

Constitution, and an insurrection has been raised against him, which Comonfort and the central Government are thought anxiously to favor. In the mean time the native Indian population, which far outnumber the whites, has taken occasion to renew those ravages by which the same province suffered so much some eight or ten years ago. A war of extermination is proclaimed against the revolted Indians, who are said to have committed great atrocities. But though they may be, and most likely will be subdued, as in case of the former insurrection, it still remains a doubtful question whether the whole of Mexico may not be conquered as it were by the native Indian races, and that within no very distant period. Within the last fifty years the Indian population has come to exercise a very important influence on the fate of Mexico. At the North the *Indios bravos*, or wild Indians, have not only put a complete stop to the extension of the Spanish settlements, they have greatly curtailed those formerly made, and are daily reducing the Northern provinces within narrower and narrower limits. But it is not only on the frontiers that this Indian movement has been felt. The subjected Indians, appealed to, excited and led on by certain priests, furnished the insurgents by which the Mexican civil war was kept up between 1811 and 1820. That war ended in their subjection, and yet the result of it was that very separation from Spain which was one of the chief objects aimed at by the insurgents.

The influence of the priesthood with the Indian population is still very great, and as the priests are bitterly hostile to the existing Government and the reforms, especially the ecclesiastical reforms, which they favor, it would not be surprising should they make a new appeal to the Indians, and place themselves at the head of a new revolt. At all events, it is certain that the Indians, who form so large a part of the entire population of Mexico, are gradually acquiring a degree of intelligence, which, in case of such a war, might result, as was the case under similar circumstances in Guatemala, in throwing the Government into their hands. At present it is only the influence of Alvarez over the Indian population of the South-Western States that sustains the influence of the central Government in that quarter.

The eminently virtuous and most noble Roman at the head of the public affairs of this city often takes occasion to assure us, that whereas he is the most public-spirited and kind-hearted Mayor that ever was or ever will be, so the Corporate City over which he presides is the best governed and quietest city in the world. From seeming evil he is still educating good. In grog shops he discovers, as did Mr. Michael Walsh long ago, the seminaries of Democracy. In robberies by the highways and in the "sweet homes" of New-York, he sees only the evidences of an advanced civilization. The mobs foretold Elysian quiet; the prostitutes, universal virtue; the peccadillo, general public honesty. The civic spirit is constantly and steadily tending, in spite of storms feloniously raised by "Black Republican" syrens, toward a haven of heavenly rest, in which from the shoulders of Short-Boys shall sprout seraphic feathers—in which the Pewter Mug shall expand into a religious temple, worthy of the ark of Hiram and the genius of Solomon—in which Dead Rabbits shall be metamorphosed into cherubim, melodious-mouthed—in which revolvers shall be changed to flutes, and bludgeons to sackbuts, and brass knuckles to Bejoza gloves—in which wicked forgers shall cease from troubling, and weary forgers shall be at rest—in which the Statutes of Heaven shall take the place of the Statutes of Limitation—and in which Fernando Wood, in saintly robes of white, shall inaugurate a new political morning "so calm, so clear, so bright—the 'bride of the earth and sky,'" while Abraham Russell will read his judicial emblem, in sign that will no longer be necessary to smile upon bullies, because hereafter there will be no bullies to smile upon. Bill Sykes will lay down the jimmy and the false keys and take up the pan pipes and the castanets; Alderman Wilson will devote the evening of his days to the distribution of free railway tickets to needy emigrants; Mr. Morrissey will become a private Professor of Calisthenics in the most select seminaries for young ladies; Mr. Lowber will do penance on the steps of the City Hall, with a candle in one hand and a black check in the other; while at the public polls (in those days of supreme felicity voting be necessary) Patrick and Peter and other Irish guardians of the peace shall seek out aged and infirm voters of different political persuasions, and tenderly conduct them to the ballot-boxes. No more the beggar seated upon the curbstone shall extend the petitionary hand; for the beggars of those days shall be happier (by a great deal) than the millionaires of these. Our streets shall be sweeter than thyme and perfumed country lanes, and shall know the noisome mud, the pestilence-breeding corruption, the festering, child-killing, comfort-abstaining smells no longer. Contractors for clearing will assume private shoals and personal foes, lest the work be not accomplished in season. Carmen no longer raising the *carmen* of war (pardon!) will gracefully petition rival charioters to pass them, while stage-drivers will blandly smile upon the delays occasioned by such politeness. The Sub-Treasurer of the United States will unlock his vaults, and throwing open his doors, invite the public to gaze upon the heaped-up millions. Any one pleasing to call at City Hall will receive a boiled warranted-free-from-the-rot potato, in the cotion of which the scarce Fernando will be continually occupied.

The difference between the millennial comforts which we have so faintly described and that condition of affairs which at present exists in New-York, is not to be attributed to Mayor Wood, who is in a profuse sweat of impatience to hurry up the cakes of felicity and the ale of delight, only he is sadly hindered, vexed and impeded in the good work by a parcel of fellows calling themselves Republicans, who, albeit they are decent and quiet enough in their outward demeanor, yet take a sort of perverse satisfaction in thwarting the Mayor in his virtuous and peaceable efforts. And in this place should be marked the notable dissimilarity of character between the Mayor and his warmest friends. Indeed, thus far, so great is the obfuscation of their honest minds—created unquestionably by the practices of those same loose Republicans—that they do not seem to have the faintest conception, much less the smallest desire for the purification to which he would submit them. He, as is very well known, is all for virtue, peace, love, good-will, and honesty, while those who sustain him are all for whatever things are the opposite of these. This is, perhaps, the most astonishing political phenomenon ever exhibited. How a great and good man should be so beloved of little and bad men, passes our comprehension. If all the slaveholders in this free Republic should bring up with a round-turn, and declare, with tears in their eyes, William

Lloyd Garrison to be the salt of the earth without at the same time emancipating a single piece of personal goods, we should have precisely the same condition of affairs existing at present here. The Mayor is for peace—and so his admirers get up riots; he is for virtue—and so is adored by all the pimps, cadgers, procurers and brothel-house vampires; he is for honesty in the disbursement of public moneys—and so is sustained by every leech who is fastened on who hopes to be fastened upon the treasury; he is for the enforcement of law—and so is supported by almost every law-breaker in New-York. He despises the bad, and yet he is the light and the love of their eyes.

This wonderful influence seldom conceded to any reformer—in his honor so infrequently obtained by a Prophet in his own country—ought to be turned to good account; and we therefore believe it to be the duty of Mayor Wood to make one more affecting appeal to his erring and wandering children. Let him call them around him, and by proclamation summon them to meet him upon the steps of the City Hall. Squads of "Dead Rabbits," and cohorts of "Killers," regiments of Corner Grocers and battalions of Baggage-Smashers, great divisions of bear-eyed Drunkards, companies of Garrots, a staff of Public Contractors, with the usual feminine camp-following of such an army! May we imagine the speech which would follow to be something like the following:

"My Friends, I have a small account to settle with you. [Cries of "Don't! Leave it to referees!"] Yes, my friends, I have an account to settle. For many years I have been endeavoring to make you an orderly, decent, Christian people. [Cries of "What's that?"] To that end I have continually tried to present myself before you a burning and shining example of virtue, integrity, honor, straightforwardness, sobriety, loyalty, public-spirit, honesty, nationality, dignity—[Cries of "Dry up!"] No, my friends, I will not dry up, as my excellent fellow-citizen from the Sixth Ward expresses it. Since I commenced my ministrations, what have I, with heart almost breaking, been compelled to witness? [Allusion to "gas," in the crowd.] How many of you have been obliged to send to Sing Sing? [Impertinent remark by an ill-favored fellow, "I thought you have gone there first!"] And how many times has Judge Russell been compelled, not to shut, my friends, but to open the judicial eyes, and to take a particular observation as to which particular seals you were in? [Immense applause from the man who fluffed the captain of the Plymouth Rock; free fights in honor of the observation.] And now I make one more tender appeal. For your own sakes, reform, if not for mine! Give up selling rum, and give up drinking! Give up knocking down your fellow-creatures in the street; for they have a right to live! Give up ravishing, for virtue is a sacred thing! Give up stealing, for as our great English bard has expressed it—"It is a sin to steal a pin, as much as \$200,000." [Signs of dissent.] Tread the primrose paths of innocence, and you will find them smooth and easy. I speak from experience. [The audience shows signs of weeping.] Only follow my advice, and I'll be damned—I mean, I promise to have stated preaching upon these steps every Sabbath evening, and after service to deliver to every man, woman and child present, one boiled potato [cheers], one pint of flour [sobs of repentance] and one gill of corn meal." [The whole company assent.] GRAND TABLEAU—The Mayor stands as the incarnation of "the Good Time Coming;" seven females of certain reputation group themselves upon his right, representing Virtue restored; seven eminent murderers and ravishers stand upon his left, embodying Vice vanquished; a band plays "Long as the lamp holds out to burn;" Capt. Rynders spikes his gun, and the Private Secretary draws a white flag inscribed, "ALL IS SERENE!"

—There, Fernando, is a hint for you! Gather in your limbs! Pluck your brands from the burning, and give us peace and prosperity once more!

According to the telegraphic news from New Orleans, a new filibustering expedition is already on foot under the auspices of General Walker. The object, it is to be supposed, is Nicaragua, of which he claims to be President. It is stated that the steamer Fashion, belonging to the expedition, has sailed with a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions, nominally for Mobile, and that Walker with about four hundred men boarded her, and is now fairly off for Nicaragua.

This expedition, like most of the other operations against Nicaragua has been openly set on foot without hardly any attempt at concealment. The Government officers at New-Orleans knew perfectly well what was going on. Walker, in fact, was arrested, but bail was accepted in a triding sum, and probably not specially good at that. At all events, he has not thought it necessary to wait for the preliminary examination which was set down for the 17th. Even the very steamer Fashion, which is stated to have a part of the arms and munitions on board, was, we are told, "examined" before her departure.

This sort of child's play in the way of legal interferences will hardly satisfy anybody that the Government was in earnest in its proclaimed intention to enforce the neutrality laws and to prevent the sailing of the expedition. And what adds to the suspiciousness of the case is the additional statement that not only the law and Custom-House officers were humbugged, but that the United States steamer Fulton, lying in the Mississippi, was "outwitted."

The force which Walker is able to command for this new expedition is not probably very large. He no doubt hopes to gain a footing somewhere, and then gradually to collect recruits as during his former expedition. Probably he will sail for Greytown and attempt to possess himself of the posts on the River San Juan. But the Central Americans are fully aware of his designs and prepared for him. In expectation of his coming, they have embargoed the River San Juan, and have ordered out of the country all persons known as adherents of Walker. He has no party in the country, and this new attack from abroad will unite the whole population on the defensive. It is a hard case though that they should thus be exposed through the negligence if not by the privy of our Government to this round attack.

We apprehend that for once our ultra Democratic Aldermen have been caught napping. After boisterously denouncing the Street Commissioner, Mr. D. D. Conover, and declaring they would have nothing to do with him, they last night received a long official communication from him, and ordered it to be printed. This is an unexpected step in advance. Had they immediately recognized him, and permitted the ordinary business of the Department to go on, there would be no day have been thousands of laboring men at work for the city, and many much-desired

improvements would have been completed. But, instead of this, they followed the Mayor, and tied up the Department, to the damage of the city, and still more of the laboring classes.

The Union, President Buchanan's organ, deems a leader strongly eulogistic of the Sub-Treasury policy of the Federal Government with the following urgent invocation that the States should also adopt the Hard-Money policy:

"It is successful working should induce the several States to adopt a similar arrangement for the management of their financial matters. It would create an additional demand for specie, and secure a much greater circulation and produce stability and uniformity, and essentially contribute to the prevention of panic and revolutions. If every State would receive and pay out real money, the demand for it would greatly increase the amount in the channels of common circulation, and fill the place now occupied by small paper. When the national revenues were received in specie, and specie was not hoarded, but retained in circulation to meet its wants. If the State Governments would pursue the same course, the same result would follow. But while they receive paper, the better currency is devoted to other purposes. If there were an increased demand for coin, more of our foreign debts would be paid in our own domestic products."

"The States have it in their power, by the management of their own finances, to take an important step toward improving the currency and rendering it stable and more valuable. We hope to see the States take up and act upon this subject in a manner beneficial to all and injurious to no one."

—We do not see how any sincere advocate of a Sub-Treasury for the Federal Government can resist this logic. If the policy is good for the Nation, it is good also for the States—and why not for the Cities as well? Yet while nearly all our great Cities are strongly "Democratic," we do not know that one of them collects, keeps and pays out its revenues in coin exclusively. Why not?

Where shall the Post-Office be built? On the lower angle of the Park, says everybody; on the most central and accessible public ground in the city; where the mail cars from the north and the east can run directly into the building—where the great currents from the west north and east meet in their course down town! Here let there be a spacious building, open on all sides, say 200 feet on Broadway, 250 on Park row, 100 on the north, and having Beekman street cut through to Park place for the northern front. That would be by all odds the most accessible and proper location in the city. But the Postmaster-General wants the corner of the Park opposite Stewart's—250 feet on Chambers street and 150 on Broadway—a smaller and less central place, open only on two sides instead of four, and on streets where there is much less room for moving about—and, more than all, right in the way of the best possible site for the New City Hall.

Under the special law of last session authorizing the sale or lease of a portion of the Park (for a Post-Office only), it is now proposed, for the especial benefit of the laborers, to start the work. The Postmaster-General will give \$250,000 for the site, and as much more to go ahead with the edifice. It is highly desirable to have the new building; indispensable that it shall be in the Park; important that it should be begun without delay. The Special Committee meet this afternoon; let them try the lower angle, but, if that cannot be, concede the upper corner, and let the work on the new Post Office be begun.

We regret having mislaid a call by an association just formed by some estimable ladies of our city addressed to such respectable young women in need of employment as may be willing to migrate Westward, to meet them to-day at a place specified in the call, and confer on the subject. We presume the call will appear in our columns to-morrow; meantime, this paragraph may serve to draw attention to the subject.

It is a melancholy truth that among the persons moving in behalf of the needy in our City are some whose characters are not above suspicion—in fact would not bear ventilation. The charitable never had greater need of vigilance and caution than now. Imp